30/28-19(12)

## Introduction

The Institute of Rural Reconstruction was founded at Sriniketan in 1921 by Rabindranath Tagore with the active help of Leonard K. Elmhirst who was also he first Director of the Institute.

The ideal of the Institute in the words of the Poet is "to bring back life in its ompleteness into the villages, making the rural folk self-reliant and self-respectful, equainted with the cultural traditions of their own country and competent to make n efficient use of modern resources for the improvement of their physical, intellectual and economic condition."

The programme of activities of the Institute is three-fold :

(*i*) Winning the affection and confidence of the villagers by taking a genuine interest in rural welfare work and by sincerely trying to help them in the solution of their urgent problems ;

(*ii*) Studying rural problems and conducting researches and experiments for their solution ;

(*iii*) Passing on to the villagers the knowledge thus gained so that attempts can be made, jointly and on a co-operative basis, for an all-round regeneration of rural life.

The activities and achievements of the Institute during the twenty-four years of its functioning are to be judged in the light of the above aims and objects. Being the first of its kind in India, the Institute had to make its way against heavy odds. The mental and physical inertia of the village people, the want of well-trained personnel to carry on village work, and the absence of adequate financial resources proved to be a series of stumbling blocks. The Institute has moved forward to its present position after a protracted process of trial and error. A detailed history of its development would make too long a reading. What is attempted therefore is a brief description of the present position of the Institute in respect of its several departments, a general review of the results achieved and an estimate of the importance of such an Institute for the province as a whole.

### Area of Operation of the Institute

Starting with three neighbouring villages the Institute has now extended its activities to seventy-six villages. These villages are grouped under sixteen welfare centres and comprise an area of about 200 square miles. Various requests reach us from time to time to extend our rural reconstruction scheme further afield. Our funds however do not permit this expansion. Even the area where we operate at present has had to be divided into two zones—an intensive area and an extensive area. Administrative convenience and the limitations of an understaffed organisation demand this division.

### Department of Agriculture

The activities of this department include agriculture, animal husbandry and pisciculture. These form an integral part of our programme of economic development of the village.

*Agriculture*—From its very start the Institute has been trying to develop agriculture in the villages along scientific lines. Birbhum is one of the poorest and the most backward districts of Bengal. The soil here is poor, infertile and porous. The rainfall is low and the heat intense. Irrigation facilities are inadequate. Consequently agriculture in most parts of the district is of a primitive type and influenced to an abnormal extent by the vagaries of rainfall and climate and the inherent conservatism of the villagers. These are some of the initial handicaps which our Agriculture Section had to face.

*The Farm*—Agricultural problems peculiar to the neighbourhood of Sriniketan are systematically studied and attempts made for their solution at the Sriniketan Farm. The Farm serves the two-fold purpose of experiment and demonstration.

Experiments are made firstly to improve the quality and yield of existing crops, secondly to introduce new crops and plants and thirdly to teach the villagers improved methods of farming.

Mention may be made in the above connection of our attempts at improving the quality and yield of paddy in this region, paddy being the main crop of the district. With the help and direction of the Rice Research Officer at Bankura, we conducted a series of varietal trials in the Farm. Our experiments demonstrate clearly that *Bhasamanik, Paramannyasal, Raghusal, Nonaramsal, Sindurmukhi, Chapasal, Badkalamkati-65, Jhingasal* and *Basmati* varieties of paddy, are not only suited to the type of soil obtaining in the greater part of Birbhum, they are also superior to the local varieties. We have found out at the same time that the early *Askata* variety is quick-maturing and therefore particularly suitable for a region which suffers both from maldistribution of rainfall and drought. It remains to be seen whether its yield can be improved and made equal to that of the other varieties.

Seeds of such varieties of paddy, found suitable from the agricultural point of view, are freely distributed among the villagers.

When the Institute started its Farm the district of Birbhum was practically a single-crop area. The growing of a subsidiary crop was hardly known. From the very beginning we tried to introduce economic crops of various kinds. Sugarcane cultivation was almost unknown in the district. It is through our efforts that it has been introduced. Our successful experimentation with the Co-421 variety of sugarcane and free distribution of cuttings of this variety are largely responsible for its extensive cultivation now. To encourage sugarcane cultivation and to show how substantially it can increase agricultural income we have introduced at the same time the 'Hadi system' of making *gur*.

The system of crop-rotation which is so important in enriching and maintaining soil-nutrients and essential minerals in the soil, was introduced by the Farm and the resultant increase in the fertility of the soil was successfully demonstrated.

Another achievement of the Farm has been the introduction of large-scale and systematic market gardening, growing vegetables such as tomato, cauliflower, beet, cabbage, beans etc. and also potato. This has been made possible through distribution of seeds, preceded by judicious propaganda.

Other economic plants with which we are experimenting at present are groundnut (Ah-45), Cassava, soyabean, sunn-hemp, cashew-nuts and cotton. Long-

staple cotton has been found to be suitable and we have already distributed seeds of Dacca-5 and Extra Early Buri Kapas.

The utilisation of 'danga' lands is one of the major problems of the district. We maintain an orchard to show how 'danga' land may be profitably utilised to grow fruit, flower and quick-growing fuel trees. We also maintain seed-beds and a nursery in order to encourage the growing of more vegetables and planting of more trees by the villagers. The tree-planting ceremony which Rabindranath Tagore introduced, is calculated to advance this very object.

As regards introducing better methods of farming, we believe, we were the very first in the district to try cultivating large holdings with the help of the tractor, to try pumping water for irrigation purpose and to introduce such artificial manures as bonemeal and sulphate of ammonia to fertilise agricultural land. We have demonstrated to the villagers the kinds of manure that are suited to different types of soil and also the way to preserve them. The modern method of compost-making has been successfully and systematically demonstrated by our Farm.

## Animal Husbandry

We have conducted experiments with dairy, poultry, goatery and apiary.

*Dairy*—In the dairy we have tried at different times the following breeds —Multani, Hariana, the Red Sindhi. Our experiments very clearly prove that the last-named breed—the Red Sindhi—is particularly suited to the local conditions. In order to improve the local livestock we have freely lent the services of our breeding bulls. Several Hariana and Red Sindhi bulls have been distributed to different villages for breeding purposes.

We have at the same time experimented with scientific feeding of dairy cows and growing of fodder. We have tried the following fodder crops in our Farm—Guinea grass, Napier grass, Sorghum, Bajra, Joar and Cowpea. Attempts are being made at the same time to introduce fodder-farming in the villages and to that purpose we have been distributing seeds of Cowpea and Bajra and cuttings of Napier grass to the villagers. Conservation of fodder in silo-pits has also been successfully demonstrated.

*Poultry*—In this section as well we concentrated on the improvement of breeds and feeding. Our first flock consisted of Leghorn, Minorca, Rhode Island Red and Chittagong breeds. Some of the resultant cross-breeds were found to be satisfactory. We adopted at the same time the method so successfully introduced by Slater in the district of Etawah of the whole-sale destruction of *deshi* cocks and distribution of eggs of improved breeds to the villagers. Unfortunately three successive epidemics of *Ranikhet* disease destroyed our flock at a time when our pure and cross-breed birds had earned a good reputation and were in constant demand. Mr. C. E. Ballinger, the Livestock Expert to the Government of Bengal, whose advice was sought in the matter, has given us to understand that the epidemic can be brought under effective control. We have started our Poultry over again on this assurance.

*Goatery*—In our goatery section we tried crossing the *deshi* variety with the Jumnapuri. Although there was no appreciable improvement in milk yield, the size

of cross-bred goats improved to a great extent and these were very much in demand for meat-production.

*Apiary*—We made experiments with bees quite early in the history of the Institute and the services of a South Indian expert were requisitioned for the purpose of giving training to local men. It was found however that during the long dry season it is difficult to prevent emigration of the bees. The project therefore was not pursued.

*Pisciculture*—The importance of fish as an essential element of the Bengali diet has been recognised on all hands. In view of its food-value we have long been wanting to introduce fish culture on a large scale in the different villages in our area. A comprehensive scheme for pisciculture has now been sanctioned for this area by the Directorate of Fisheries, Government of Bengal with the help and co-operation of our institute. Several tanks of the institute have been placed at the disposal of the Directorate for culture and breeding of fishes. Spawn and fry are to be distributed to the villagers for encouraging fish-rearing on a large scale. A Co-operative Fishery Society has been organised in a neighbouring village and there are already signs of active interest in the development of fisheries among the villagers.

## Department of Education

This department started work with a model school for village boys, the Siksha-Satra. The idea behind this School has been fully set forth in the bulletin, *A Poet's School* written jointly by Rabindranath Tagore and Leonard K. Elmhirst. The most important objects of the Siksha-Satra are to relate education to the basic crafts, to teach the practical benefits of associated endeavour and thus train up a band of village boys who may one day become enlightened leaders of rural communities.

As a corollary to this School the Institute set up another school for the training of rural teachers. The Siksha-Charcha Bhavana, as this school is called, trains teachers for the Guru Training Certificate. Bengal Government contributes a grant for its maintenance while it is supervised by the Institute's Education Department.

This department supervises also the work of the following village schools situated within the 'intensive' area, and partly finances them :

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Middle English Schools | ... | 4 | |
| Upper Primary Schools | ... | 5 | |
| Primary Schools for Boys | ... | 6 | (This includes 2 schools for Santal boys) |
| Primary Schools for Girls | ... | 2 | |
| Night Schools | ... | 3 | |

In these twenty schools 950 pupils are enrolled.

To encourage the spirit of social service among the boys of the different villages there is a Village Boy Scouts Association. The Scouts are called Brati-Balakas and there are at present 330 of them in 14 troops. Besides drill, games and rallies calculated to develop among them discipline and an *espirit de corps*, the Brati-Balakas take part in various other useful social service activities, such as nursing, jungle-clearing and the cleaning of drains and ponds.

To encourage education of adults and of people who are unable to afford the expenses of a school or college course, the Education Department at Sriniketan formed a body called the Loka-Siksha Samsad or Popular Education Society. This Samsad is an examining body with its centres all over Bengal and even outside the province. The examinations conducted are four in number—Pravesika, Adya, Madhya and Antya—corresponding roughly to M.E., Matriculation, Intermediate and B.A. standards respectively. Graded books on different subjects are prepared and prescribed for home study and the medium used is the mother-tongue. The examination fees levied to cover the cost are extremely moderate, ranging from Rs. 2/- to Rs. 5/- according to the grade of examination. The Samsad has proved its popularity during the last eight years of its existence. In 1945 more than 800 candidates—both men and women—appeared for the examinations. Successful candidates receive the various diplomas of the Samsad.

### Rural Industries Department

The Rural Industries Department or the Silpa-Bhavana began its career on a very modest scale at Santiniketan. Later on when the Institute at Sriniketan started, the Silpa-Bhavana was removed there and became one of its departments. The original object of this department was to provide opportunity to students of Santiniketan for training in some kind of artistic handicraft, and to revive indigenous industries. Very soon another object was added, namely to help the villagers to earn more, either by way of subsidiary income through utilisation of their leisure-hours, or by providing them with full-time employment on the basis of a decent wage.

There was a time when this district was the flourishing centre of a number of indigenous industries. Most of these industries have died out and the pressure on land has become so heavy as to upset the balanced economy of the past. That it is a single crop area makes the problem all the more complex. It is therefore most urgently necessary that attempts should be made to revive artisans as a class, and, at the same time to provide some subsidiary occupation for the peasants during the months when there is hardly any agricultural work. The ultimate object of the Silpa-Bhavana is to solve this problem.

Silpa-Bhavana therefore provides training for village people, some of whom take up cottage industries as a profession while others use their leisure hours profitably by manufacturing things at home. Training is given in a variety of crafts—weaving, artistic leatherwork, carpentry, pottery, paper-making, book-binding, etc. There are about 200 workers working directly under the Silpa-Bhavana on a daily wage basis. More than 300—and the number include men, women and children of all ages—work at home with raw materials supplied to them by the department. The average income of a full-time worker of Silpa-Bhavana is Rs. 30/- (Thirty rupees) per month.

Apart from the economic aspect which is certainly impressive, there is another aspect of the Silpa-Bhavana work which demands consideration. The Silpa-Bhavana products have already made a name for their quality and artistic workmanship. The ideal is that they should bear the hall-mark of creative art and functional beauty with which Bengal's handicrafts were associated in the olden days.

The importance of an organisation like the Silpa-Bhavana in determining the future policy of the Government with regard to the rehabilitation of a large number

of landless destitutes—victims of war and famine—cannot be over-emphasised. It demonstrates how a large number of unskilled workers can be helped to earn a decent living in a province where little land is available per capita and where industries are few.

### Co-operative Projects

Co-operation, according to Rabindranath Tagore, is the bed-rock of rural reconstruction work. In his speeches and writings he has repeatedly emphasised two things—self help and co-operation. Early in the history of the Institute attempts were made to get the villagers to form groups or societies of their own to face their problems together, to pool their resources and work for the solution of their common difficulties. One of the results of this attempt was the inauguration of the Visva-Bharati Central Co-operative Bank with about 236 Agricultural Credit Societies affiliated to it. Especially noteworthy are the facilities of loans granted by the Irrigation Societies for purposes of irrigation of land—an essential agricultural operation in a dry area like Birbhum. Many registered as well as non-registered Co-operative Societies have been started in the villages under our auspices. How inclusive of the special problems of rural life in all their aspects these societies are, can be guessed from the names of a few of these societies—Weavers' Societies, Anti-malarial Societies, Health Co-operatives, Irrigation Societies, Co-operative Stores, Fishery Societies, Dharmagolas, Purchase and Sale Societies, etc.

### Department of Economic Research

In its manifold activities in the sphere of rural reconstruction, the Institute had always felt the need for research on many of the problems connected with the villages of the surrounding areas. Rabindranath Tagore often said, "There is nothing so dangerous as inexpert service. There are two sides to our village work. We have to *work out from here,* and along with that we have to carry on our own study. If we want to serve, we must learn." That is why emphasis has always been laid on the importance of research into the different aspects of rural life. In fact, investigations have been undertaken ever since the foundation of the Institute, especially with regard to the economic conditions in the villages.

In the early life of the Institute, several preliminary village surveys were conducted by the late Kalimohan Ghosh, the results of which are embodied in the Visva-Bharati Publications *'Ballavpur"* (1926) and *"Raipur"* (1933).

Dr. Hashim Amir Ali who joined the Institute later on carried out researches on paddy cultivation in the surrounding villages. He prepared three rural studies which were published under the title *"Three Village Economic Studies on Rice"* (1934).

In 1933, the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research was carrying on investigations into the cost of production of principal crops in the Sugarcane and Cotton tracts of India. Birbhum was chosen as a district for enquiry in western Bengal and the I.C.A.R. depended upon Sriniketan and its organisation for the collection of primary data. Six centres were selected in the district on the basis of random sampling and the whole work of collection and tabulation of data was done by the Institute on instructions from the I.C.A.R. The work lasted from April,

1933 to March, 1937. The results have been published by the I.C.A.R. in the *"Report on the Cost of Production of Crops in the Principal Sugarcane and Cotton Tracts in India"*—Vol. VI and supplement.

S. P. Bose's study entitled, *"Marketing of Rice at Bolpur"* (1936) embodies the results of his researches conducted at this time. About this time an extensive rural-survey was conducted in fourteen villages, but unfortunately the results have not been published. An enquiry was conducted in six centres under the guidance of Mr. Bose into the state of rural indebtedness. On the basis of this enquiry, he prepared a paper which was published in the *Sankhya,* the Indian Journal of Statistics. A Family Budget enquiry was made in 1937 by the Department under instructions from Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis. The Department was placed on a permanent and continuous basis in 1939, when Dr. Sudhir Sen joined the Institute as Economist. He conducted detailed researches on paddy cultivation, marketing, irrigation, etc., the results of which were published in the study *"Land and Its Problems"* Vol. I (1943).

Since then the Department has collected a good mass of primary data, bearing on the economic condition of Borgadars, etc., which are yet to be analysed. The present Economist, J. P. Bhattacharya is now engaged in researches, based on statistical enumeration of the results of the paddy and rabi cultivation in the region in recent years, crop-costing, availability of irrigation facilities and direction and volume of trade in rice at Bolpur. The second volume of *Land and Its Problems* which will be shortly published will be based on the results of some of these investigations.

## Department of Health and Sanitation

Birbhum is one of the worst of the malaria-ridden districts of Bengal. The disease makes periodic inroads in epidemic form and devastates whole villages. The aftermath of low vitality and the consequent lack of immunity lays entire rural populations open to the attack of all kinds of diseases. Further to aggravate the situation, there is the problem of malnutrition to be faced. As a matter of fact the chronic apathy of the villager to all schemes of improvement and reconstruction, is due largely to his bad health. The improvement of health and sanitation therefore became one of the first concerns of the Institute.

The department tackles the health problem from all possible angles. The comprehensive nature of its approach will be apparent from the following list of its activities :

A. Preventive :
   (1) Sanitation and Hygiene
   (2) Prophylactic measures
   (3) Control of Epidemics

B. Curative :
   (1) Central Dispensary
   (2) Clinical Laboratory
   (3) Co-operative Health Societies.

In order to make its work effective the department has organised Co-operative Health Societies in villages in the neighbourhood. These societies are self-supporting units and show how health problems of rural India may be solved. There are at present six health societies with a total membership of 818 families belonging to about 36 villages. To co-ordinate the work of the different Health Societies there is to be a Central Hospital with a clinic in charge of a Chief Medical Officer who will supervise the work of the different units and at the same time provide facilities for hospital treatment and clinical tests for more difficult cases. Our Health Co-operatives Scheme is one which merits serious consideration by the Public Health Department of the Government. Gratuitous medical relief such as is given by the District Board Hospitals, touches only the fringe of the rural health problem. What is more urgently necessary is to rouse the interest of the villagers in their own health and well-being by organised efforts initiated by themselves.

Mention should be made here of the outstanding contribution made to the department by the late Dr. Harry G. Timbres. His researches in Malaria remain up till this day an original work of the highest order. We hope that medical research on these and other lines may be continued in future.

## Village Welfare Department

This department is entrusted with the extension work of the Institute, the main purpose of which is to carry to the villages, situated both in the intensive and extensive areas, the results and findings of the other departments. Thus, in a sense, the Welfare Department does liaison work between the Central Institute and the villages. Rural life as a whole—including such vital aspects as education, health, agriculture, industries, social activities etc.—comes within its purview.

The department undertakes the organisation of health, irrigation and artisan societies on co-operative lines, the distribution of seeds and seedlings and the formation of seed-stores ; propaganda for welfare work of all kinds ; the introduction of suitable crafts ; the collection of first-hand information on the social and economic life of the villages.

Mention has already been made of our Child Welfare and Maternity work in the villages. Village women are also given demonstration-lessons in nursing and classes are held for training in midwifery. To augment the family income the women are trained in cottage industries and home crafts and a market is found for their handiworks by the department.

During the terrible years of the Bengal famine the department ran an orphanage for destitute boys at the request of the Bengal Government, distributed doles to famine-stricken people, organised milk canteens for underfed children and expectant mothers, supplied in 1945 medicine and diet to about 3,484 patients belonging to 91 villages, distributed cloth, blankets and building materials to distressed people and carried out a series of humanitarian activities.

In the year 1945 the department extended its activities to 76 villages coming under 16 welfare centres. Everywhere attempts are being made to initiate improvement measures through the village *panchayets*, the idea being to encourage the spirit of self-help and co-operation among the villagers.

Rabindranath Tagore has very clearly enunciated his ideal of village work—the kind of work that Sriniketan is called upon to do—in the following words: "We must so endeavour that a power from within the villages themselves may be working along side of us, albeit undiscernible by us . . . . If I can free only one or two villages from the bonds of ignorance and weakness, there will be built, on a tiny scale, an ideal for the whole of India . . . . . Our aim must be to give these villages complete freedom—education for all, the winds of joy blowing across the village, music and recitations going on, as in the old days. Fulfil this ideal in a few villages only, and I will say that these few villages are my India. And only if that is done, will India be truly ours."

This is the ideal that the Village Welfare Department has to keep constantly before itself.

## Conclusion

The importance of the kind of work carried out by the Rural Reconstruction Institution cannot be over-emphasised. In a country with a predominantly rural population the improvement of villages and the tackling of the manifold problems of rural life simultaneously on all fronts, are of the first importance.

More important than its actual achievements—which are not inconsiderable—are the possibilities offered by Sriniketan. The Institute is admittedly a pioneer organisation to carry out practical research into the problems of rural life in Bengal. At a time when everyone in the country is thinking in terms of planning and reconstruction, the possibilities offered by Sriniketan should be investigated and exploited to their fullest extent. The Institute will be found ideally suited to become a pilot research station to study the problems of agriculture, education, economics, health, co-operation, industries etc. It can devise scientific methods for tackling all these problems in the practical field. As an instance, reference may be made to the anti-erosion and soil-conservation experiments, now being carried on by the Institute.

A brief idea may be given of the Soil Conservation Research Scheme. The object of the scheme is to work out comparatively easier and less expensive methods of plantation and cropping in order to put a stop to soil erosion and also to reclaim badly eroded areas. During the first year of its operation, *i.e.*, up to June, 1945, several experiments on the control and prevention of erosion were carried out. Different types of bunding, several methods of plantation and other treatments were tried with good results in specific cases.

If these experiments prove successful, it will remove a long-standing agricultural problem of Western Bengal and reclaim large tracts of waste land for production of food crops. In this way there may grow up a useful co-ordination between research and its application, between Sriniketan Institute and the Government.

In conclusion we would like to give here a brief extract from the impressions of Sir John Russel, Director, Rothamstead Institute who visited the Institute in 1937.

"Altogether this village work appeals to me", said Sir John, "as being among the best I have seen in India, being inspired by the spirit of human interest and an intense desire to do all that is possible for improving the life of the village in all its aspects."

The present activities of the Institute may be enumerated in the form of a chart which is given below:—

VISVA-BHARATI SCHEME OF RURAL RECONSTRUCTION

| Economic Development | Education | Social Welfare | Public Health | Soil Research | Rural Survey Research |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|

*Details under each item are given below.*

I. Economic Development

A. Agriculture and Animal Husbandry

(*a*) Central experimental farm and nursery
(*b*) Demonstration farms
(*c*) Planned cultivation
(*d*) Improvement of existing crops
(*e*) Good manures (Compost, green etc.)
(*f*) Introduction of new crops
(*g*) Rotation of crops
(*h*) Raising and distribution of improved seeds and seedlings
(*i*) Systematic market gardening
(*j*) Planting of orchards
(*k*) Fodder farming
(*l*) Dairying and improvement of local cattle by cross breeding
(*m*) Poultry farming
(*n*) Animal husbandry
(*o*) Improvement of irrigation facilities.

B. Village Industries

(*a*) Introduction of suitable home industries
(*b*) Resuscitation of the decaying cottage industries
(*c*) Training in organised industries
(*d*) Model Organisation of Village Industries (Silpabhavana)
(*i*) Dyeing and Weaving
(*ii*) Carpentry
(*iii*) Leather Works
(*iv*) Pottery
(*v*) Paper-making
(*vi*) Book-binding
(*vii*) Lacquer work
(*viii*) Batik work
(*e*) Distribution of raw materials
(*f*) Cheap and improved market facilities.

C. Fisheries

(*a*) Training in scientific pisciculture (Tank fishing)

(*b*) Distribution of spawns and fries at cheap rates
(*c*) Experiment in tank breeding.

D. Co-operation
(*a*) Central Co-operative Bank
(*b*) Credit societies
(*c*) Irrigation societies
(*d*) Fishery societies
(*e*) Weavers' Societies
(*f*) Co-operative stores
(*g*) Dharmagola (Paddy store)

II. EDUCATION

A. Adult Education

Loka-Siksha Samsad (Adult Education Board)
(*a*) Adult education examination
(*b*) Circulating Library
(*c*) Lantern Lectures
(*d*) Distribution of leaflets and posters, pamphlets etc.
(*e*) Talks on different topics
(*f*) Exhibitions.

B. Primary Education
(*a*) Night schools
(*b*) Day schools
(*c*) Girls' schools
(*d*) Siksha-Satra (Educational experiment on basic lines)

C. Brati-balaka (Village Boy-Scout) Organisation
(*a*) Social service work
(*b*) Manual training
(*c*) Nature study
(*d*) Games, Sports and amusements
(*e*) Excursions and outings.

D. Women Welfare
(*a*) Training in cottage industries
(*b*) Talks and readings
(*c*) Talks on child welfare and maternity
(*d*) Social gatherings
(*e*) Demonstration in nursing
(*f*) Dai training class.

III. SOCIAL WELFARE
(*a*) Famine and poor relief
(*b*) Uplift of the depressed classes

(*c*) Recreational use of leisure
(*d*) Festivals
(*e*) Social service during fairs
(*f*) Revival of folk art and folk culture.

IV. PUBLAC HEALTH

A. Preventive

(*a*) Sanitation and Hygiene
(*b*) Prophylactic measures
(*c*) Control of epidemics.

B. Curative

(*a*) Central Dispensary
(*b*) Clinical Laboratory
(*c*) Co-operative Health Societies.

V. ANTI-EROSION WORK

(*a*) Soil conservation research
(*b*) Experiments for checking erosion
(*c*) Afforestation.

VI. RURAL SURVEY RESEARCH

(*a*) Economic Research
(*b*) Social survey
(*c*) Cultural survey
(*d*) Health survey.

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